



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/23351
2 January 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 2 JANUARY 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF
THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to forward to you the New Year Address for 1992 (part of national reunification) of the great leader President Kim Il Sung of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

I request that this letter, together with the enclosed New Year Address (part of national reunification), be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) PAK Gil Yon
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

New Year Address of President Kim Il Sung
(part of national reunification)

(Following is the part of a New Year Address for 1992 of the great leader comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, delivered at a joint meeting of the WPK Central Committee, the Central People's Committee and the Administration Council of the DPRK held at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall on 31 December.)

Last year considerable progress was made in realizing the cause of national reunification thanks to the unremitting struggle of our compatriots in the north and the south and abroad.

The south Korean students and patriotic-minded people from all walks of life fought unyieldingly by displaying gallantry and the self-sacrificing spirit under the slogan of independence, democracy and national reunification even under the difficult conditions in which repression and persecution continued. The fellow countrymen abroad also made a positive contribution to developing the struggle for national reunification into a pan-national movement, aware of their honour and responsibility as the members of the Korean nation. I pay my respect to the south Korean people and the overseas compatriots who are fighting with the noble patriotic spirit, dedicating their all, so as to bring earlier the day of national reunification, a long-cherished desire of the 70 million compatriots.

This year marks the twentieth anniversary of publication of the July 4 North-South Joint Statement, whose keynote is the three principles - independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity. The three principles are the joint reunification programme of our nation and their soundness and vitality are being proved more clearly with every passing day. The adoption of the "Agreement on Reconciliation, Non-aggression, and Cooperation and Exchange between the North and the South" at the end of last year is a great victory which was won in the course of the nationwide struggle to carry into effect the three principles and is a historic event which provided a new landmark in the way of achieving national reunification.

Along with the July 4 North-South Joint Statement the recently adopted North-South Agreement is the most reasonable national reunification programme which correctly reflects the unanimous demand of our nation to reunify the country independently and peacefully and the trend of the present era that is moving towards independence and peace. The North-South Agreement is arousing a hope for reunification and inspiring confidence in the minds of all our fellow countrymen who eagerly desire national reunification and is enjoying the support and welcome of the progressive people the world over.

The north and the south must sincerely carry out the agreement on the three principles of national reunification and in line with the desire of the whole nation and the expectation of the people the world over, so as to achieve reunification at the earliest possible date.

The independent stand is a fundamental position that must firmly be held to in effecting the North-South Agreement and in bringing about the reunification cause.

It was due to the coercion of the foreign forces that our country had been divided, and our struggle for national reunification is aimed at putting an end to the foreign domination and achieving national identity. Therefore, the independent stand is the starting point in the struggle for national reunification. Apart from this stand, no problem with regard to national reunification can be settled in the interests and demands of our nation. The adoption of the North-South Agreement this time as required by the nation was also made possible because the north and the south proceeded from the principle of national independence and how great a vitality it displays in achieving national reunification also depends on how faithfully the north and the south adhere to the principle of national independence.

Those people who want to contribute to national reunification should thoroughly reject the dependence on foreign forces and hold on to the stand of national independence. They must not rely on the outside forces who are responsible for national division, but instead depend on the internal forces of the nation. Especially, they must positively support and encourage the patriots who fight for an independent reunification of the country against foreign interference and refrain from persecuting them.

The important thing to be settled primarily in achieving national reunification lies in creating the premise for a peaceful reunification.

Since an agreement on non-aggression was reached between the north and the south, it is most important to take practical measures for ensuring peace on the Korean peninsula and providing the precondition for a peaceful reunification. The north and the south should make every effort to realize arms reduction, ease tensions and turn the Korean peninsula into a nuclear arms-free, peace zone in accordance with the spirit of the North-South Agreement.

Since the problem of Korea's reunification is historically related with the international relationship, the assistance of the countries concerned is needed in carrying out the North-South Agreement. They must respect the spirit of the North-South Agreement and actively help our nation to settle the reunification problem independently and peacefully. It is anachronistic to face the Korean problem on the position of strength from an outmoded viewpoint of the cold war era, now that the antagonistic relationship between the east and the west has ended and that the tendency towards a peaceful reunification within our nation is growing stronger.

Moreover, no one shall be permitted to put unjust pressure upon us, arguing about nuclear inspection. It is our consistent stand that the Korean peninsula should be turned into a denuclearized, peace zone. We have stated more than once that we have no intention or capacity to develop nuclear weapons and that we are ready to accept nuclear inspection if fair treatment is assured. We mean what we say, we do not say empty words. Independence is the lifeblood of man, as well as of a country and a nation. It was solely in order to safeguard the dignity of people and to achieve the independence of the country and the nation that we have waged an arduous struggle for a long time. It is inconceivable that we refrain from doing what we should do because of the pressure of others or that we are forced to do what we must not do for the same reason. In the international community today no one has a right to infringe upon the sovereignty of other countries.

Every nation is equal and a larger nation is even more responsible for abiding by the principle of international justice and equality. If a certain superpower tries to impose its unjust demand upon the others, it will inevitably be denounced as a challenge against the people of the world who aspire after independence and will meet their strong reprisal. The bullies shall also be left responsible before history, for the unpredictable consequences which arise from their misconduct.

The driving force for the reunification of our homeland is our nation, so the achievement of a great national unity is vital for this cause.

Every member of the Korean nation must put the nation's common interests above all and must subordinate everything to these interests. They must unite in the spirit of patriotism and national independence, irrespective of the differences of ideology, political view and religious beliefs. Broad sections of the fellow countrymen in the north, in the south and abroad must, as members of the Korean nation, make tangible contributions to the cause of national reunification, those who have strength by giving strength, those who have knowledge by devoting knowledge and those who have money by donating money, according to their respective capabilities and conditions.

The authorities are particularly responsible for achieving a great national unity. They must work hard to remove the barriers within the nation, to eliminate misunderstanding and mistrust and to develop wide negotiations and diversified cooperation and exchange, so as to meet the aspiration and expectation of the nation. They must make every possible effort in order to make the latest North-South Agreement a reality, not reducing them to a mere sheet of paper, and must make a positive contribution to facilitating national reunification, discharging their heavy responsibility and duties for the nation.

This year all the fellow countrymen in the north, the south and abroad must work hard to stimulate still further the rising enthusiasm for national reunification and they must open a decisive phase for the reunification.